

TRE

The seed being so necessary for the maintenance of the several species, it is in some doubly and *trebly* defended. *Ray.*
 TREE. *n. f.* *trē*, Islandick; *tē*, Danish.]

1. A large vegetable rising, with one woody stem, to a considerable height.

Trees and shrubs, of our native growth in England, are distinguished by Ray. 1. Such as have their flowers disjointed and remote from the fruit; and these are, 1. Nuciferous ones; as, the walnut tree, the hazel-nut tree, the beech, the chestnut, and the common oak. 2. Coniferous ones; of this kind are the Scotch fir, male and female; the pine, the common alder tree, and the birch tree. 3. Bacciferous; as, the juniper and yew trees. 4. Lanigerous ones; as, the black, white, and trembling poplar, willows, and others of all kinds. 5. Such as bear their seeds, having an imperfect flower, in leafy membranes; as, the horse-bean. 6. Such as have their fruits and flowers contiguous; of these some are pomiferous; as, apples and pears; and some bacciferous; as, the forb or service tree, the white or hawthorn, the wild rose, sweet briar, currants, the great bilberry bush, honey-suckle, &c. Pruniferous ones, whose fruit is pretty large and soft, with a stone in the middle; as, the black-thorn or sloe tree, the black and white bullace tree, the black cherry, &c. Bacciferous ones; as, the strawberry tree in the west of Ireland, mistletoe, water elder, the dwarf, a large laurel, the viburnum or way-faring tree, the dog-berry tree, the sea black thorn, the berry-bearing elder, the privet barberry, common elder, the holy, the buckthorn, the berry-bearing heath, the bramble, and spindle tree or prickwood. Such as have their fruit dry when ripe; as, the bladder nut tree, the box tree, the common elm and ash, the maple, the gale or sweet willow, common heath, broom, dyers wood, furze or gorse, the lime tree, &c. *Miller.*

Sometime we see a cloud that's dragonish,
 A forked mountain, or blue promontory
 With *tē* upon't, that nod unto the world,
 And mock our eyes with air. *Shakep. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
 Who can bid the tree unfix his earth-bound root. *Shak.*

It is pleasant to look upon a tree in Summer covered with green leaves, decked with blossoms, or laden with fruit, and casting a pleasant shade: but to consider how this tree sprang from a little seed, how nature shaped and fed it till it came to this greatness, is a more rational pleasure. *Burnet.*

Trees shoot up in one great stem, and at a good distance from the earth, spread into branches: thus gooseberries are shrubs, and oaks are trees. *Locke.*

2. Any thing branched out.

Vain are their hopes who fancy to inherit,
 By trees of pedigree, or fame or merit:
 Though plodding heralds through each branch may trace
 Old captains and dictators of their race. *Dryden.*

TREE *go-mander. n. f.* A plant.

TREE *of life. n. f.* [*lignum vitae*, Latin.] An evergreen: the wood is esteemed by turners. *Miller.*

TREE *p im ote. n. f.* A plant.

TREE *n. f.* old plur. of tree.

Well run greenhood, got between
 Under the sand-bag he was seen;
 Loutling low like a forster green,
 He knows his tackle and his *tree*. *Benj. Johnson.*

TREE *n. f.* Wooden: made of wood. Obsolete.

See Sir Thomas Rookley, being controlled for first suffering himself to be served in *tree* cups, answered, these homely cups pay truly for that they contain: I had rather drink out of *tree* and pay gold and silver, than drink out of gold and silver and make wooden payments. *Camden.*

TREFOIL. *n. f.* [*trifolium*, Latin.] A plant.

The *trefoil* hath a papilionaceous flower, consisting of the standard, the wings and keel coming out of the empalement together with the point covered with its fringed sheath: it becomes a capsule hidden in the empalement, and full of seeds shaped like a kidney, adhering close to the capsule when ripe: some have flowers consisting of one leaf, and filled with kidney-shaped seeds: to this must be added, that the leaves grow by threes, seldom by four or fives, on a common footstalk. *Miller.*

Hope, by the ancients, was drawn in the form of a sweet and beautiful child, standing upon tipsies, and a *trefoil*, or three-leaved grass in her hand. *Peacock on Daring.*

Some sow *trefoil* or rye-grass with their clover. *Mortimer.*

TRELLAGE. *n. f.* [French.]

Trellage is a contexture of pales to support espaliers, making a distinct inclosure of any part of a garden. *Trevoux.*

There are as many kinds of gardening as of poetry: makers of flower-gardens are epigrammatists and sonnetiers, contrivers of bowers, grotto's, trellages, and cascades, are romance writers. *Spectator*, No. 477.

TRELLIS. *n. f.* [French.] Is a structure of iron, wood, or other, the parts crossing each other like a lattice. *Trevoux.*

To TREMBLE. *v. n.* [*tremble*, Fr. *trens*, Lat.]

1. To shake as with fear or cold; to shiver; to quake; to shudder.

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My compassionate heart
 Will not permit my eyes once to behold
 The thing, whereat it trembles by simile. *Shakespeare.*
 God's name

And power thou tremblest at. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
 Shew your slaves how choleric you are,
 And make your bondmen tremble. *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*

This judgment of the heavens that makes us tremble
 Touches us not with pity. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

They shall fear and tremble. *Jer. xxxiii. 9.*

When he heard the king, he fell into such a trembling that he could hardly speak. *Clarendon.*

Frighted Turnus trembled as he spoke. *Dryden's Æn.*

He shook the sacred honours of his head,
 With terror trembled heav'n's subsiding hill,
 And from his shaken curls ambrosial dews distil. *Dryden.*

Ye powers, revenge your violated altars,
 That they who with unhallow'd hands approach
 May tremble. *Rowe.*

2. To quiver; to totter.

Sinai's grey top shall tremble. *Milton.*

We cannot imagine a mass of water to have stood upon the middle of the earth like one great drop, or a trembling jelly, and all the places about it dry. *Burnet.*

3. To quaver; to shake as a sound.

Winds make a noise unequally, and sometimes when vehement tremble at the height of their blast. *Bacon.*

TREMBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *trembling*.] So as to shake or quiver.

Tremblingly she stood,
 And on the sudden dropt. *Shakep. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Say what the use, were finer optics giv'n,
 Or touch, if tremblingly alive all o'er,
 To smart and agonize at every pore? *Pope.*

TREMBLOUS. *adj.* [*tremulus*, Latin.] Dreadful; horrible; astonishingly terrible.

There stands an altar where the priest celebrates some mysteries sacred and tremendous. *Tatler*, No. 57.

In that portal shou'd the chief appear,
 Each hand tremendous with a brazen spear. *Pope's Odyssey.*

TREMOUR. *n. f.* [*tremor*, Lat.]

1. The state of trembling.

He fell into an universal tremor of all his joints, that when going his legs trembled under him. *Harvey.*

By its typick and stimulating quality it affects the nerves, occasioning tremors. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Quivering or vibratory motion.

These stars do not twinkle when viewed through telescopes which have large apertures: for the rays of light which pass through divers parts of the aperture tremble each of them apart, and by means of their various, and sometimes contrary *tremors* fall at one and the same time upon different points in the bottom of the eye. *Newton.*

TREMOULOUS. *adj.* [*tremulus*, Lat.]

1. Trembling; fearful.

The tender *tremulous* christian is easily distracted and amazed by them. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Quivering; vibratory.

Breath vocalized, that is, vibrated or undulated, imparts a swift *tremulous* motion in the lips, tongue or palate, which breath passing smooth does not. *Hulder.*

As thus th' effulgence *tremulous* I drink,
 The instant lightnings shoot across the sky. *Thomson.*

TREMOULOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *tremulous*.] The state of quivering.

TREN. *n. f.* A fish spear. *Asch.*

To TRENCH. *v. a.* [*trencher*, Fr.]

1. To cut.

Safe in a ditch he bides,
 With twenty *trenched* gathies on his head. *Shakespeare.*

This weak impress of love is as a figure
Trenched in ice, which with an hour's heat
 Dissolves to water, and doth lose his form. *Shakespeare.*

2. To cut or dig into pits or ditches.

Pioneers with spades and pickaxe arm'd,
 Forerun the royal camp to *trench* a field. *Milton.*

Trench the ground, and make it ready for the Spring. *Evelyn.*

First draw thy faultchion, and on ev'ry side
Trench the black earth a cubit long and wide. *Pope.*

The *trenching* plough or coulter is useful in pasture-ground, to cut out the sides of trenches or drains. *Mortimer.*

TRENCH. *n. f.* [*trenches*, Fr.]

1. A pit or ditch.

On that coast build,
 And with a *trench* enclose the fruitful field. *Dryden's Æn.*

When you have got your water up to the highest part of the land, make a small *trench* to carry some of the water in, keeping it always upon a level. *Mortimer's Hyl.*

2. Earth thrown up to defend soldiers in the approach to a town, or to guard a camp. *The*

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The citizens of Corioli have issued forth
 And given to Lartius and to Marcus battle:
 I saw our party to the *trenches* driven,
 And then I came away. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

William carries on the *trench*. *Prior.*

Till both the town and castle yield. *Prior.*

TRECHANT. *adj.* [*trenchant*, Fr.] Cutting; sharp.

He fiercely took his *trenchant* blade in hand,
 With which he struck so furious and so fell,
 That nothing seem'd the puffance could withstand. *F. 2.*

Against a vanquish'd foe, their swords
 Were sharp and *trenchant*, not their words. *Hudibras.*

TRECHER. *n. f.* [from *tēch*; *trencher*, Fr.]

1. A piece of wood on which meat is cut at table.

No more
 I'll scrape *trencher*, nor wash dish. *Shakespeare. Tempest.*

My estate deserves an heir more rais'd,
 Than one which holds a *trencher*. *Shak. Timon of Athens.*

When we find our dogs, we let the dish or *trencher* on the ground. *More's Antidote against Abuse.*

Their homely fare dispatch'd, the hungry band
 Invade their *trenchers* next, and soon devour. *Dryden.*

Many a child may have the idea of a square *trencher*, or round plate, before he has any idea of infinite. *Locke.*

2. The table.

How often hath thou,
 Fed from my *trencher*, kneel'd down at the board,
 When I have feasted. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*

3. Food; pleasures of the table.

It could be no ordinary declension of nature that could bring some men, after an ingenious education, to place their *sumum bonum* upon their *trenchers*, and their utmost felicity in wine. *South's Sermons.*

TRECHERFULLY. *n. f.* [*trencher* and *fy*.] One that haunts tables; a parasite.

He found all people came to him promiscuously, and he tried which of them were friends, and which only *trencher-fishes* and spongers. *L'Estrange.*

TRECHERMAN. *n. f.* [*trencher* and *man*.] A feeder; an eater.

Palladius assured him, that he had already been more fed to his liking than he could be by the skillfullest *trenchermen* of Media. *Sidney.*

You had musty victuals, and he hath help to eat it: he's a very valiant *trencherman*; he hath an excellent stomach. *Shakespeare. Much ado about nothing.*

TRECHERMATE. *n. f.* [*trencher* and *mate*.] A table companion; a parasite.

Because that judicious learning of the ancient sages doth not in this case serve the turn, these *trencher-mates* frame to themselves a way more pleasant; a new method they have of turning things that are serious into mockery, an art of contradiction by way of scorn. *Hooker, b. v.*

To TREND. *v. n.* To tend; to lie in any particular direction. It seems a corruption of *tend*.

The scouts to several parts divide their way,
 To learn the natives names, their towns explore
 The coasts and *trendings* of the crooked shore. *Dryden.*

TRENTALS. *n. f.* [*tente*, Fr.]

Trentals or *trigintals* were a number of masses, to the tale of thirty, said on the same account, according to a certain order instituted by Saint Gregory. *Ayliffe's Patergon.*

TRENDLE. *n. f.* [*trendel*, Saxon.] Any thing turned round. Now improperly written *trundle*.

TREPAN. *n. f.* [*trepan*, Fr.]

1. An instrument by which chirurgeons cut out round pieces of the skull.

2. A snare; a stratagem by which any one is ensnared. [Of this signification *Skinner* assigns for the reason, that some English ships in queen Elizabeth's reign being invited, with great shew of friendship, into *Trepan*, a part of Sicily, were there detained.]

But what a thoughtless animal is man,
 How very active in his own *trepan*. *Reforman.*

Can there be any thing of friendship in snares, hooks, and *trepan*s. *South's Sermons.*

During the commotion of the blood and spirits, in which passion consists, whatsoever is offered to the imagination in favour of it, tends only to deceive the reason: it is indeed a real *trepan* upon it, feeding it with colours and appearances instead of arguments. *South's Sermons.*

To TREPAN. *v. a.* [from the noun; *trepaner*, Fr.]

1. To perforate with the *trepan*.

A putrid matter flowed forth her nostrils, of the same smell with that in *trepanning* the bone. *Wise's Surgery.*

2. To catch; to ensnare.

They *trepan'd* the state, and laid it down
 With plots and projects of our own. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

Those are but *trepanned* who are called to govern, being invested with authority but bereaved of power, which is nothing else but to mock and betray them into a splendid and magisterial way of being ridiculous. *South's Sermons.*

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TREPINE. *n. f.* A small trepan; a smaller instrument of perforation managed by one hand.

I shewed a *trepan* and *trephine*, and gave them liberty to try both upon a skull. *Wise's Surgery.*

TREPIDATION. *n. f.* [*trepidatio*, Lat.]

1. The state of trembling.

The bow tortureth the string continually, and holdeth it in a continual *trepidation*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 137.*

All objects of the senses which are very offensive, cause the spirits to retire; upon which the parts, in some degree, are destitute; and so there is induced in them a *trepidation* and horror. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 793.*

Moving of th' earth brings harms and fears,
 Men reckon what it did and meant;
 But *trepidation* of the spheres,
 Though greater far, is innocent. *Dante.*

They pass the planets sev'n, and pass the fix'd,
 And that crystalline sphere whose balance weighs
 The *trepidation* talk'd, and that first-mov'd. *Milton.*

2. State of terror.

Because the whole kingdom stood in a zealous *trepidation* of the absence of such a prince, I have been the more desirous to research the several passages of the journey. *Watson.*

His first action of note was in the battle of Lepanto; where the success of that great day, in such *trepidation* of the state, made every man meritorious. *Watson.*

To TREPASS. *v. n.* [*trespass*, Fr.]

1. To transgress; to offend.

If they shall confess their trespasss which they *trespassed* against me, I will remember my covenant. *Lev. xxvi. 43.*

They not only contradict the general design and particular expresse of the gospel, but *trespass* against all logick. *Norris.*

2. To enter unlawfully on another's ground.

Their morals and economy,
 Most perfectly they made agree:
 Each virtue kept its proper bound,
 Nor *trespass'd* on the other's ground. *Prior.*

TRESPASS. *n. f.* [*trespas*, Fr.]

1. Transgression; offence.

Your purpos'd low correction
 Is such, as baffle, and the meanest wretches
 For pill'gings, and most common *trespasses*
 Are punish'd with. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

The *trespass* money and sin money was the priests. *2 Kings.*

He shall bring his *trespass* offering for his sin. *Lev. v. 6.*

Will God incense his ire
 For such a petty *trespass*? *Milton.*

2. Unlawful entrance on another's ground.

TRESPASSER. *n. f.* [from *trespass*.]

1. An offender; a transgressor.

2. One who enters unlawfully on another's ground.

If I come upon another's ground without his licence, or the licence of the law, I am a *trespasser*, for which the owner may have an action of trespass against me. *Watson.*

TRESSSED. *adj.* [from *treffe*, French.] Knotted or curled.

Nor this nor that to much doth make me mourn,
 But for the lad, whom long I lov'd so dear,
 Now loves a lass that all his love doth scorn,
 He plunged in pain his *treffed* locks doth tear. *Shenfer.*

TRESSSES. *n. f.* without a singular. [*treffe*, Fr. *treccia*, Italian.] A knot or curl of hair.

Hung be the heav'n's with black, yield day to night!
 Comets, importing change of times and states,
 Brandish your crystal *treffes* in the sky. *Shakespeare's care.*

Naked, met his under the flowing gold
 Of her loose *treffes* hid. *Milton.*

Adam had wove
 Of choicest flow'rs a garland to adorn
 Her *treffes*, and her rural labours crown. *Milton.*

Fair *treffes* man's imperial race ensnare,
 And beauty draws us with a single hair. *Pope.*

Then cease, bright nymph! to mourn the ravish'd hair,
 Which adds new glory to the shining sphere!
 Not all the *treffes* that fair hair can boast,
 Shall draw such envy as the lock you lost. *Pope.*

TRESTLE. *n. f.* [*treseau*, Fr.]

1. The frame of a table.

2. A moveable form by which any thing is supported.

TRET. *n. f.* [Probably from *tritius*, Lat.] An allowance made by merchants to retailers, which is four pounds in every hundred weight, and four pounds for waste or refuse of a commodity. *Bailly.*

TRETHINGS. *n. f.* [*trethingi*, low Latin, from *trethus*, Welsh, to tax.] Taxes; imposts.

TREVE. *n. f.* [Dreper, Saxon; *trepid*, Fr.] Any thing that stands on three legs; as, a stool.

TREY. *n. f.* [*tres*, Lat. *treis*, Fr.] A three at cards.

White-handed miftrés, one sweet word with thee.
 —Honey, milk, and sugar, there is three.
 —Nay then, two *treys*; metheglin, wort, and malmsey. *Shakespeare. Love's Labour's Lost.*

TRIABLE.